

GEN. WILEY SPEAKS OUT.

TELLS GEN. ALGER OF HIS RESENTMENT AT CAMP THOMAS.

Results of stripping the Regiments of Their Hospital Corps—Requisitions That Were Not Filled—Secretary Alger Says That He Has Not Offered His Resignation.

Livermore, Ky., Sept. 20.—Secretary Alger and his party arrived here last night and today he inspected the troops, the camps and the hospitals. He expressed himself as very much pleased with all.

There was one thing, however, with which he could hardly have been pleased. This was a meeting in Gen. Breckinridge's tent at noon, at which he had summoned all the Colonels and brigade commanders to be present. He wanted, he said, to talk to them regarding the division hospital. He said the makers of the law creating the army had anticipated a quick movement into the enemy's field, had abundantly supplied the regiments with surgeons, hospital stewards, nurses, litter bearers, etc., but the matter of hundreds getting sick and having to be cared for in the field had not been considered. It was found, he said, that no many were sick in various regiments that it was like turning the whole regiment into a hospital. It was impossible to get the sick and the well away from each other, and the division hospital had been established. There had been no consideration of taking away all the medical corps of the regiments and heaping them up in one place. He said that the men were drilled to death at Chickamauga and caught the pink eye lying around in the dirt and filth. The stripping of the regiments of their hospital corps so crippled them that when a man fell in the corps Quartermaster for hours unattended in the scorching sun. He said there was no stretchers or litter carriers, and the poor fellows were left without aid. There were not enough ambulances.

Somebody was responsible for this, he said. He thought it was the Quartermaster's Department. He said he had made requisitions on Quartermaster Lee at Chickamauga for boilers in which to boil the water that the men drank. The requisitions were not honored. He was finally told that the Government had no water boilers, and he wanted to know whose fault it was.

Quartermaster-General Ludington said he had honored every requisition made on him, that no money had been spared to furnish everything desired, and that the talk of red tape was all bosh. He said he did not care how far the matter was made, the material was forthcoming. Requisitions did not have to be made in any particular form. Any kind of note was sufficient.

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LEAVING PORTO RICO.

Departure of Spanish Troops Begins—Raising Our Flag Over More Towns.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Sept. 20.—The embarkation of the Spanish troops for Spain began today when 200 sick soldiers and 200 engineers boarded the steamer from Havana en route for Spain. The palace officials report that two or three transports have sailed from Spain for San Juan. There is a great feeling of relief on both sides at the receipt of this news.

The evacuation of Aguadilla and San Sebastian occurred yesterday at 9 A. M., our troops taking possession and raising the American flag and the Spaniards retiring to Arecibo. On Wednesday morning the Spanish will evacuate Vieques Island, off the east coast, and the garrison will remain temporarily at Humacao. One plan of our troops is already at Vieques Island and another at Humacao.

The Commissioners have agreed that it would be well to allow the soldiers on both sides to fraternize, and have also agreed that soldiers in pursuit of bandits may enter the lines of the other force. This action wipes out the neutral zone, and is taken with a view to conserving good government in the island and as the result of depredations which have occurred between Olas and Utuado. The United States troops are now in possession of all of the island and save that part northeast of a line from Arecibo through Abonito and Cayey to the coast. These places must be held by the United States for the fact that there is no room for any more soldiers here. Every available sleeping place is now occupied.

Sickness continues among our troops, but it is not increasing and there are no malignant diseases. Gen. Brooke has ordered that every soldier must have a doctor's attention.

MADRID, Sept. 20.—The Cabinet Council held yesterday decided that the Spanish troops should begin embarking from Porto Rico upon the arrival there of the first transport.

VERY HOT IN PORTO RICO.

The Weather Causes an Increase of Sickness Among the Troops.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PONCE, Porto Rico, Sept. 20.—Major Snowden, the chief medical officer here, acting under orders issued by Gen. Brooke, is now making a tour of inspection of the troops. The weather has been very hot recently, and this has resulted in an increase of the sickness among the troops.

Some of the killed men were prominent in the city. Frank Van Hosen was Chief Dragoon Inspector, and had been engaged in the business for years.

The firemen had been fighting the fire at midnight. The switching crews of four engines, working on the cars which were being loaded, were in the elevator engine room when the explosion occurred. They escaped, but with serious burns.

The Union Elevator Company is capitalized at \$250,000 and the buildings were insured for \$125,000. The elevator was built in 1884 and this year was under contract to Paddock, Dodge & Co. The insurance on the grain cannot be definitely learned, but is said to be about \$300,000.

The elevator contained about 450,000 bushels of grain.

ROOSEVELT WONT ACCEPT.

The Rough Rider Will Decline the Nomination for the Clits.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt came up from Oyster Bay yesterday and had luncheon at the Union League Club with Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee. While neither Col. Roosevelt nor Mr. Odell would speak specifically as to what happened yesterday, it may be stated that the Rough Riders' Union for Government had not been the opinion that there was any hurry concerning this matter, but it appears that the Citizens' Union folks are beginning to send petitions through the State for the purpose of obtaining the necessary signatures under the election law (50 in each county) to put their State ticket in the field with Roosevelt at the head.

The Citizens' Union ticket proposes also to have nominations for Senators and Assemblymen. The action of the Citizens' Union in starting these petitions through the State may, it was said, suggest to Col. Roosevelt the propriety of declining the nomination.

She had received with a peculiar feeling of sympathy the proposal of the Emperor of Russia of a plan for universal peace. The Rough Riders' Union for Government had not been the opinion that there was any hurry concerning this matter, but it appears that the Citizens' Union folks are beginning to send petitions through the State for the purpose of obtaining the necessary signatures under the election law (50 in each county) to put their State ticket in the field with Roosevelt at the head.

Republican authorities went on to say that eminent Republicans who engaged in the Rough Riders' Union for Government had not been the opinion that there was any hurry concerning this matter, but it appears that the Citizens' Union folks are beginning to send petitions through the State for the purpose of obtaining the necessary signatures under the election law (50 in each county) to put their State ticket in the field with Roosevelt at the head.

Col. Barker of the New York regiment is disgraced with the conduct of some of his men, who were accused of conduct on streets and were guilty of disorderly conduct in President Dole's office. The men of the Utica company were ordered to leave the city, and were given a good coffee and one onion apiece for breakfast for several days.

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Gen. Merriam Says He Doesn't Like Their Situation.

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"The Hawaiian Islands," he said, "are now a military district of the Department of California, of which I am commander, and I have placed Gen. King at the head of this district. An order to this effect was issued on Sept. 4, and it provided that the troops should be concentrated into two camps, one to be called Camp McKinley, consisting of the First New York Regiment and a battalion of United States Volunteer Engineers, under command of Col. Thomas Barber, and another to be called Camp Otis, comprising all expeditionary troops temporarily in the district and commanded by the senior officer of these forces present."

Gen. Merriam is not favorably impressed with the camping grounds at Honolulu, which he regards as worse than those at San Francisco, for they have no drainage, and when the rains come will be very damp.

He has made a demand for barracks room in the basement of the Government building and for the use of the old barracks in the old grounds, but this demand is related by the Government, which asserts that the rooms are used for the national guard and for civil officers. Gen. Merriam will object to the use of the barracks for the purpose of housing the troops.

Gen. Merriam said he was not at all surprised that the troops should be so ill, and that the investigation is properly conducted it will require a long time and arduous labor.

It was possible for me to do so I would gladly accept the appointment. At this time the President is called upon to appoint every citizen of the United States. If the investigation is properly conducted it will require a long time and arduous labor.

Senator Kyle a Republican.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 20.—It was announced today at the headquarters of Senator Hanna, in this city, that United States Senator Kyle had become a Republican. The Senator, who is now in this city, confirmed the report.

TEN BURNED TO DEATH.

FATAL FIRE IN A BIG ELEVATOR IN TOLEDO.

Planes Seen in the Different Stories of the Tall Building Almost at the Same Time—Firemen Incapable of Rendering Aid—List of the Dead—The Loss \$500,000.

TOLEDO, Sept. 20.—The lives of ten persons and over half a million dollars of property were destroyed to-night in one of the biggest fires that have visited this city in many years. The big elevator of the Union Railroad Transportation Company was burned to the ground, and only a half dozen men of the twenty working in the building at the time of the fire have been accounted for. The fire started at 7 o'clock with an explosion that blew out the ends of the elevator, and which was felt all over the city. The fire was seen in all stories of the big building almost simultaneously, and only the few persons on the first floor could make their escape, and these with great difficulty.

W. J. Parks, manager of the elevator, was in the building with his daughter, Grace, and sons, Harold and Hamilton. They were blown out of the second story window, over trains of cars, a distance of a hundred feet.

Grace Parks ran out of the building but died of burns. Harold, 4 years old, is in the ruins. None of the remains of the killed have been recovered, except the body of Grace Parks, killed when she was 10 years old.

Frank Walworth, Frank Van Hosen, Charles Kiefer, Samuel Alexander, John Dalbröck, thirty-one identified and five missing.

Injured—Frank Pargellis, badly burned; W. J. Parks, injured internally; Hamilton Parks, fatally burned; W. C. Jordan, badly burned; Gar, fatally injured; —Garrett, fatally injured.

The firemen had a big battle on their hands. They recognized that they could do nothing with the burning building, so they devoted their energies to saving the elevators and manufacturing establishments in the vicinity, and the bridges of the Lake Shore Railway Company.

While firemen were working near the fire a portion of the roof fell. It tilted to one side, and with it the body of a man. Desperate efforts were made to get the body, but the intense heat drove the firemen back.

Some of the killed men were prominent in the city. Frank Van Hosen was Chief Dragoon Inspector, and had been engaged in the business for years.

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FASHODA TAKEN.

They Say in London Government Circles That the Egyptian Flag Is Flying There.

Special Cable Despatches to The Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—It is reported in Government circles that news has been received that the Egyptian flag is flying over Fashoda. The fact, however, has not yet been officially announced.

The *Dépêche Coloniale*, which is a strong national newspaper in Paris, comments on the Fashoda matter as a pettifoggery affair.

It says that the possession of the place would be of no practical utility to France, and it is ridiculous to suppose that holding it would lead to a settlement of the Egyptian question.

The paper appeals to the press to abandon schoolboy tricks, which, it says, consist of declaring their neighbors when they think them too strong to be attacked with safety.

It feels sure that M. Delcasse, the Foreign Minister, has a higher conception of what ought to be the foreign policy of a great country.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The Paris press generally holds the opinion that the settlement of the question of the occupation of Fashoda ought to be brought about through diplomacy and not by force of arms.

L'Echo says it is in a position to fully confirm the falsity of the report that Major Marchand has been recalled.

Le Matin believes that the British received timely information of the occupation of Fashoda through secret sources.

Le Gaulois does not believe that any trouble will grow out of the Fashoda affair, but feels certain that an amicable agreement will be reached.

At the Cabinet Council yesterday M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, explained the foreign situation, and communicated to the Council full information in regard to the mission of M. Marchand.

A despatch to the *Daily Graphic* from Paris says that Sir E. J. Monson, the British Ambassador, in the course of an interview with M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, casually referred to the reports that Major Marchand, the head of a French expedition, was at Fashoda on the Nile.

M. Delcasse assured the Ambassador in the most friendly manner that the Government was absolutely ignorant of Major Marchand's whereabouts. He added that if the expedition was in the neighborhood of the Nile its object was geographical rather than political, but he begged the Ambassador not to regard this as an official communication in behalf of the Government.

The correspondent recalls that M. Delcasse was Minister of the Colonies when the Marchand expedition was equipped, and that he made a motion in the Chamber of Deputies that the sum of \$400,000 be appropriated for the expedition.

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GIVING UP THEIR GUNS.

Warning the Christians.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

CANDIA, Crete, Sept. 20.—About 1,600 firearms have thus far been surrendered by the Mussulmans in response to the demand of the British Admiral.

The most credible reports place the number of guns at 1,600. The Mussulmans are about 25,000, which is exclusive of 5,000 Turkish Gendarmes. Much difficulty in compelling the surrender of all these arms is expected.

Sir A. Biliotti, the British Consul, has visited the Christian chiefs and informed them that the British Government would not tolerate the disarmament of the Mussulmans, and warned the chiefs that any attack on the Moslems would be regarded as an attack on the British. The chiefs promised to abstain from attacking the Moslems.

WILHELMINA'S SPEECH.

The Young Queen Opens the States General in Person.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 20.—Queen Wilhelmina opened the session of the States General to-day in person. In her speech she throne the Queen referred to her accession to the crown and the ceremonies attending her coronation, recollection of which, she said, would never be effaced from her memory.

She had received with a peculiar feeling of sympathy the proposal of the Emperor of Russia of a plan for universal peace. The Rough Riders' Union for Government had not been the opinion that there was any hurry concerning this matter, but it appears that the Citizens' Union folks are beginning to send petitions through the State for the purpose of obtaining the necessary signatures under the election law (50 in each county) to put their State ticket in the field with Roosevelt at the head.

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ESTERHAZY'S FORGERIES.

HE CONFESSED THAT HE WROTE THE DREYFUS BORDEREAU.

He Also Told of Other Crimes Committed in the Case by Himself and Others—His Story of the BorderEAU Told to at Least Three Persons in a Month—Now Denies He Has Authenticated Any Revelations.

Special Cable Despatches to The Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Major Count Esterhazy, who was recently retired from the French Army, still remains in London, where he is now in the hands of a well-known firm of police court lawyers. The latter issued a statement in his behalf to-day, declaring that he has not authorized any confession or revelations in the Dreyfus case. He particularly resents the imputation in to-day's papers that he has received payment for his story, and affirms that he intends to act "for the best interests of his country and his army."

This grandiloquent declaration from such a scoundrel is so grotesque that it is amusing.

Esterhazy has told three persons, probably more, within a month that he wrote the Dreyfus borderEAU. He also described an interesting list of other crimes committed in connection with the case by himself and others. He affirms that there was moral, not legal, proof of Dreyfus's guilt, and the officers of the French General Staff resorted to manufactured evidence in order to secure his condemnation, which was really deserved. He declared that he wrote the borderEAU in obedience to orders from a superior officer, and justifies his act by the reason, already cited to THE SUN, that a soldier should place his conscience as well as his sword at the disposal of his superior officers.

But his story of how he came to write the borderEAU was almost certainly false. He wrote it and handed it to two military officers of a foreign power before Dreyfus was dreamed of in connection with the affair. He wrote it under instructions from officers of the Intelligence Department, by which he was employed, in order to obtain greater success in return. He was, however, playing a double game. He was needy, his French stipend being insufficient to meet his expenses, and he really received money from both sides and actually delivered the documents named in the borderEAU. When the fact that the documents were missing was discovered, Esterhazy claimed the borderEAU from those to whom it was delivered. That was why the borderEAU was in pieces and not because it had been extracted from a waste paper basket at the German Embassy.

That borderEAU was handed to a civil spy, who was charged with its transmission to Gen. Mercier, then Minister of War. As yet Dreyfus was positively unacquainted. Esterhazy trusted to a chapter of accidents for finding a resemblance between his handwriting and someone's, no matter whose. Had the handwriting of the borderEAU resembled that of any officer but a Jew, and one so thoroughly disliked as was Dreyfus, the victim of the error would have got off with five or ten years' imprisonment; but it was almost the counterpart of the handwriting of the *lettre noir* of the general staff, for Dreyfus was that. Given half a dozen Du Paty de Clams, Henrys, and Sandhairs, who were without scruple as to the means of satisfying their hatred, and the rest followed as a matter of course.